

## 1. Introduction:

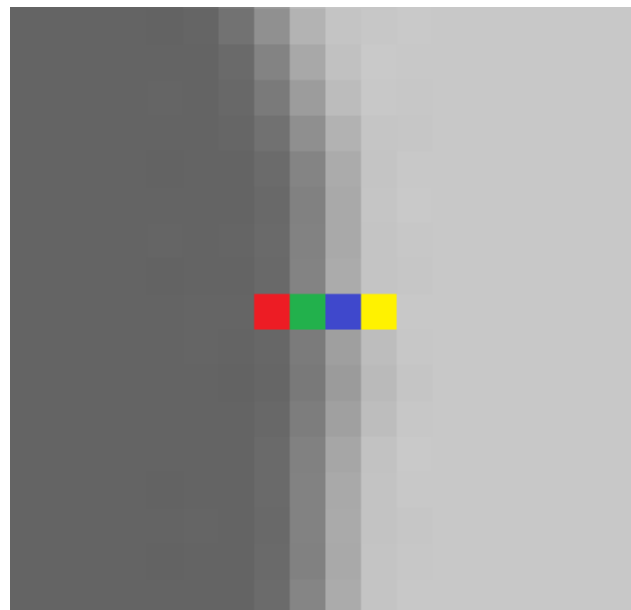
- In image segmentation and visual tracking, well annotated image and video ground truth are essential for performance evaluation and comparison of methods.
- Image annotation based on bounding boxes, coarse polygons and region masks (obtained from graph cuts or level set) are either inaccurate or less flexible.
- How to acquire accurate image annotations with light human workload still remains an open problem.
- In this paper, we develop a boundary based method for accurate image annotating. This tool outperforms other similar polygon-based methods by solving following problems.

### (1). Sampling problem: Many control points are required to describe smoothed and complex curves.



- ✓ To describe the given circle as accurately as possible, many control points have to be selected.
- ✓ That would be a very heavy work when annotating similar or even complex targets.

### (2). Locating problem: Accurately locating these control points are difficult.



- ✓ Red, green, blue and yellow pixels are possible control points.
- ✓ Users have to make a decision of picking which one as the control point based on their vision and intuition.
- ✓ Many times of decision making are excruciating.

### (3). Description problem: It is hard to describe objects with holes and objects divided by occlusions.



Object with hole

Object divided by occlusions



## 2. Our Solution:

The workflow of our method is illustrated as follow:

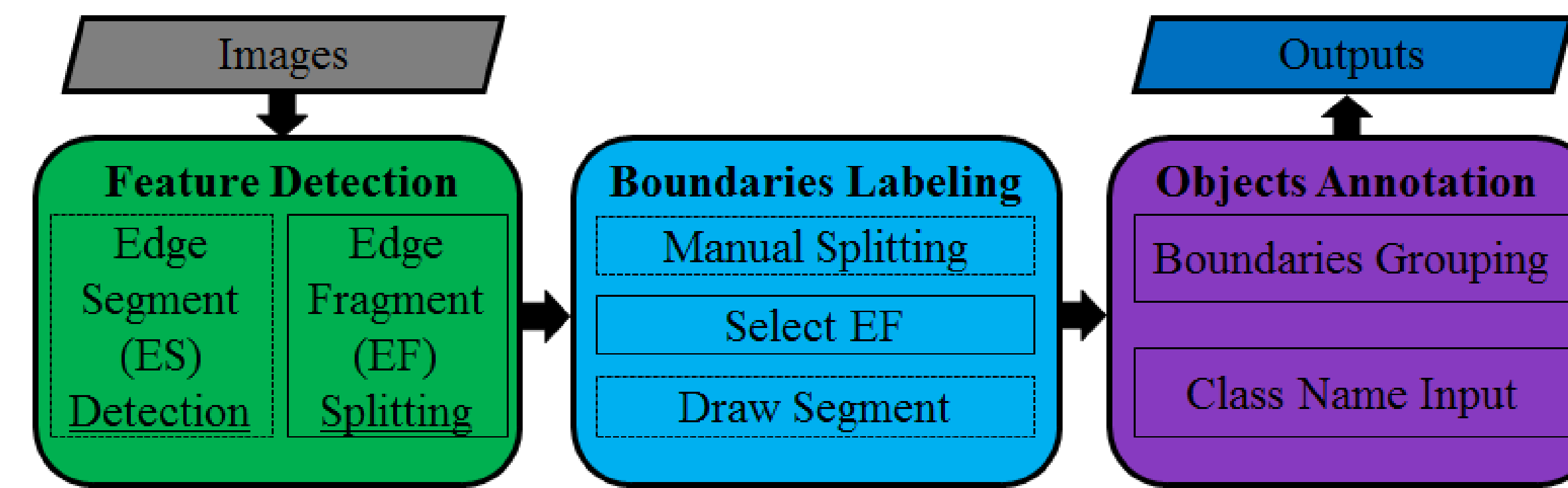


Fig. 4 workflow of our method

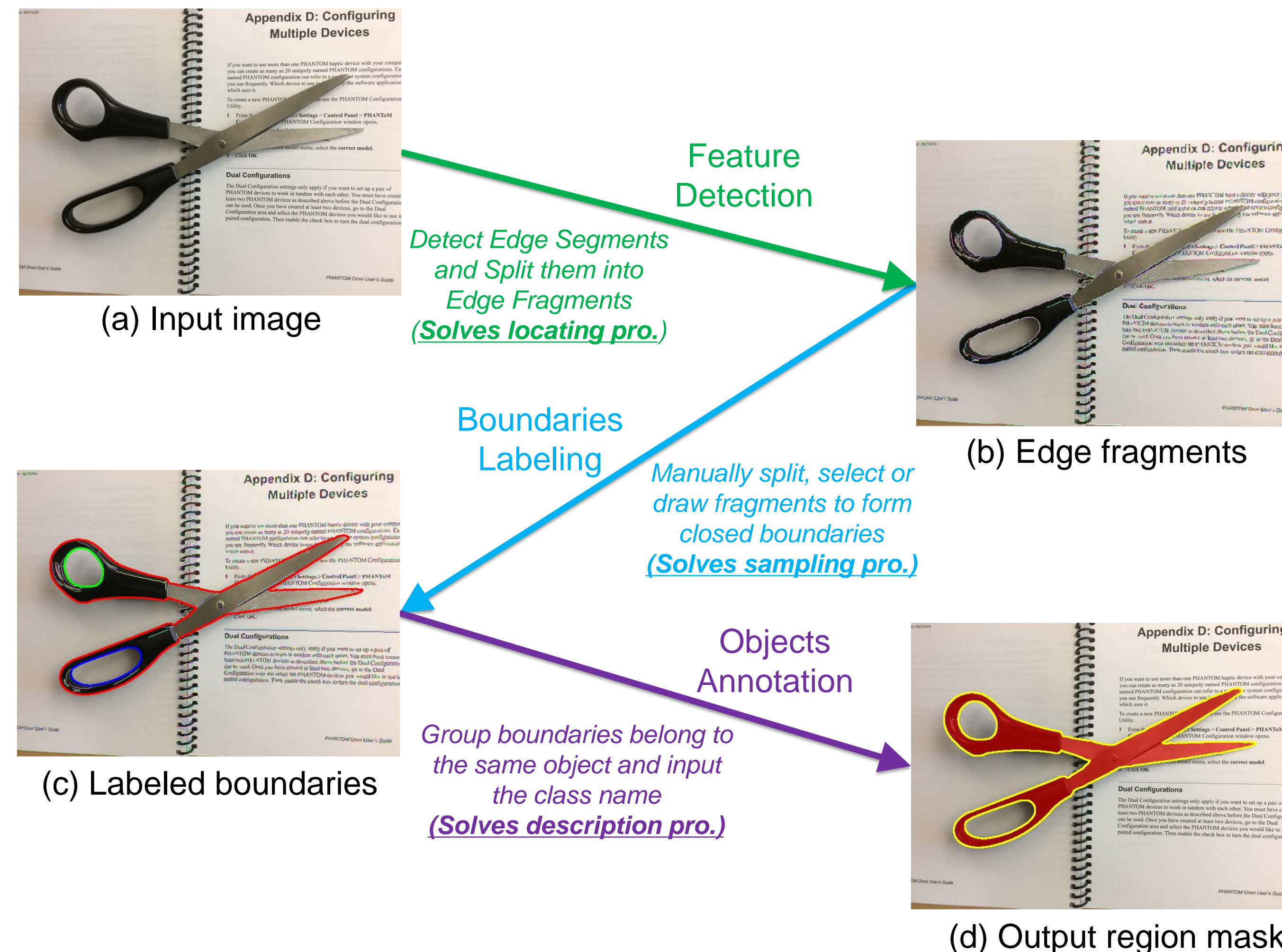


Fig. 5. Annotate an object step by step

Code: <http://webdocs.cs.ualberta.ca/~vis/bylabel/>

## 3. Results:

We evaluated our method by asking ten volunteers to annotate 15 typical images using our tool **ByLabel** and LabelMe. The results of clicks, time and error are shown as in Tab. 1, Tab. 2 and Tab. 3 respectively.

Table. 1. Average Clicks

| Image   | A1 | A2 | A3 | A4 | A5  | B1 | B2 | B3 | B4 | B5 | C1 | C2 | C3  | C4  | C5  | Average   |
|---------|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| LabelMe | 5  | 9  | 13 | 35 | 123 | 37 | 28 | 45 | 38 | 51 | 98 | 73 | 129 | 147 | 177 | <b>67</b> |
| Ours    | 5  | 5  | 4  | 3  | 21  | 13 | 2  | 11 | 23 | 11 | 35 | 16 | 29  | 37  | 62  | <b>18</b> |

Table. 2. Average Time Costs (s)

| Image   | A1   | A2    | A3    | A4    | A5     | B1    | B2    | B3    | B4    | B5    | C1    | C2    | C3     | C4     | C5     | Average      |
|---------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|
| LabelMe | 9.61 | 14.80 | 18.80 | 37.85 | 113.71 | 44.13 | 32.08 | 52.63 | 49.62 | 47.80 | 90.71 | 74.56 | 104.79 | 145.52 | 144.39 | <b>65.04</b> |
| Ours    | 4.51 | 4.26  | 4.01  | 2.56  | 23.25  | 20.03 | 2.60  | 13.49 | 28.19 | 12.26 | 64.30 | 31.02 | 47.07  | 62.76  | 107.62 | <b>28.53</b> |

Table. 3. Average Error (pixel)

| Image   | A1   | A2   | A3   | A4   | A5   | B1   | B2   | B3   | B4   | B5   | C1   | C2   | C3   | C4   | C5   | Average     |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------|
| LabelMe | 1.23 | 1.35 | 1.50 | 1.35 | 1.08 | 1.21 | 1.09 | 0.78 | 0.73 | 0.91 | 0.97 | 1.25 | 1.05 | 0.92 | 1.02 | <b>1.10</b> |
| Ours    | 0.50 | 0.74 | 0.86 | 0.64 | 0.67 | 0.14 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.16 | 0.22 | 0.09 | 0.03 | 0.37 | <b>0.30</b> |

Other typical annotation results are shown as follows:

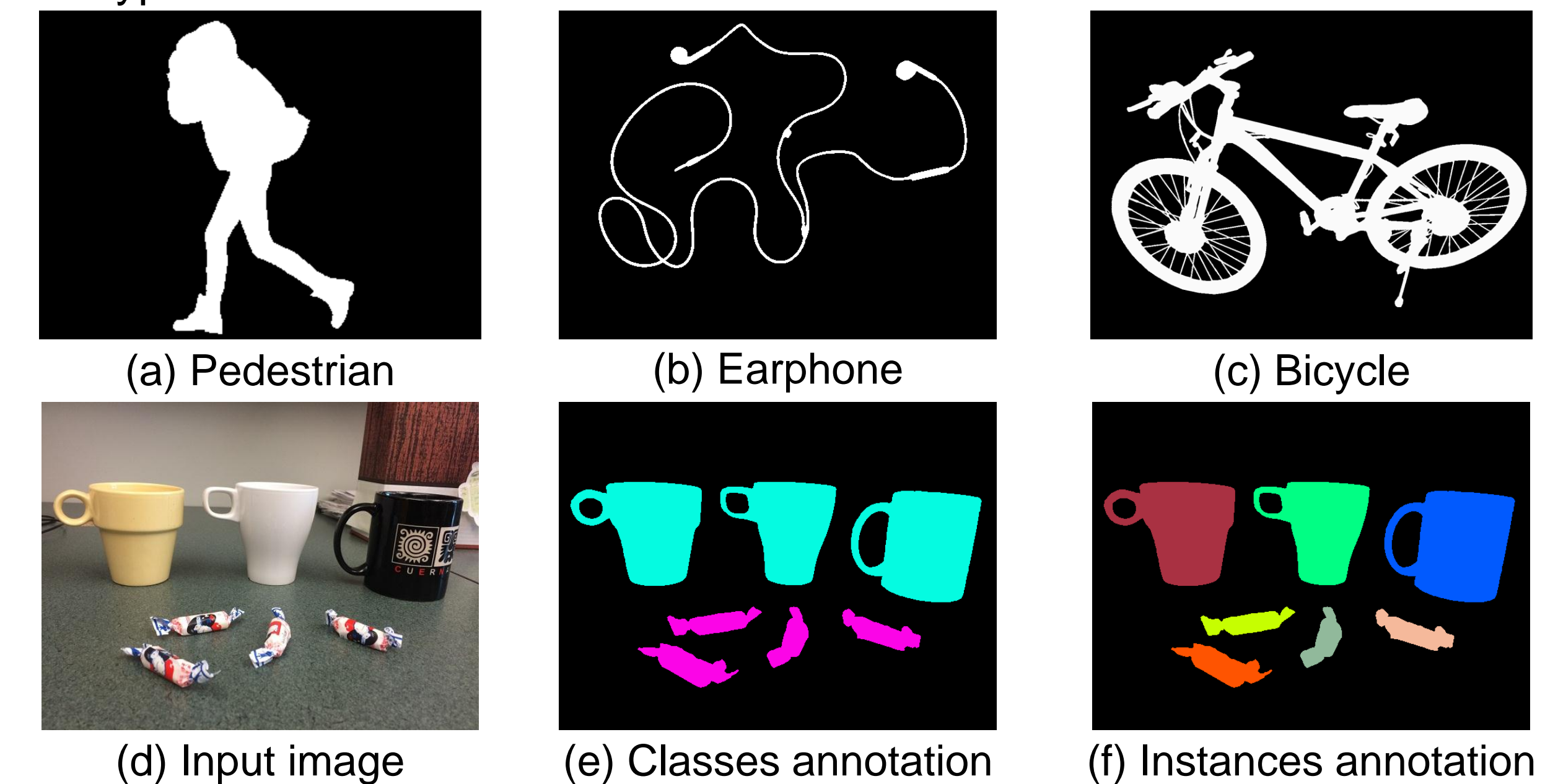


Fig. 6. Typical annotation results

## 4. Conclusions:

- We develop a novel semi-automatic boundary based image annotation tool, **ByLabel**.
- **ByLabel** introduces edge detection and splitting algorithms to assist annotation, which greatly improves the annotation efficiency and accuracy.
- Additionally, **ByLabel** can also be used to annotate video streams frame by frame.